

The Harmony of the Economic Development of Society with the Human Interests

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ABSTRACT

It is scientifically based that the practical results of changes in social life can be expected when the economic reforms in Uzbekistan are in line with the interests of man and the interests of economic development, the formation of a dialectical harmony between them.

Keywords: Society, Human interest, Economic development, Economic interest, Interests of small business and entrepreneurship, Innovative research, Digital economy, Private property, Universal interest.

Introduction

Economic changes, economic factors that improve people's lives and livelihoods play an important role in the development of society. Thoughts and opinions about the development of society are always based on the economy, economic relations and changes. The economy, which is the most important sphere of social life, is the basis and ultimate result of social development.

Discussion

Reflecting on economic and social consciousness, subjective factors, S. Norkulov writes: "The essence and functional interdependence of economic and social consciousness stems from their harmony with society, development and human interests. That is, the basis of the connection among the minds is in the interests. If we are talking about economic consciousness, it is based on economic interests, the interdependence of social and economic consciousness, they are based on the commonality of social and economic interests, if the word is about the interaction of consciousness and interests, the sociocreative, regulatory and apodic properties of subjective and objective factors will need to be disclosed. Because the dialectical connection between economic consciousness and social consciousness, the interaction takes place on the basis of clear interests. That is, economic interests are completely absorbed in the content of the social process, and these interests operate in all spheres of human life.

The idea that follows from this postulate is that the subjective perception of the interests of the mind, the social relations based on the interests, the types of activities determine the forms of consciousness. This is in fact an opinion that confirms the priority of economic factors" [4:90].

Although S. Norkulov speaks about economic and social consciousness, they are in fact related to the development of society. The development of society is sometimes caused by subjective factors, or even interpreted as a single, substance. Descartes' idea that "I think, I exist" does not yet deny the priority of economic and material factors. Doctor of Philosophy, Professor B.K. Iminov is right: "Human economic interests are reflected in a specific content and form, in the spiritual life of the individual and society. After all, the whole problem complex of social development is represented in a diverse and multifaceted way through

social consciousness. If this process of perception does not take place, the status of this or that interest will not be accepted by society. That is, economic interests cannot become social interests. This, in turn, is a denial of the dialectic of interests" [2:50].

However, S.Norkulov raises questions of philosophical and methodological significance and invites scientists to debate. "It means that interests, through social consciousness, are objectified in public life, recognized, and have their place," he writes. If an interest does not take place in the social consciousness and is not objectified through it, is it denied? Do interests need to go through social consciousness in order to demonstrate or objectify their existence? For example, what are the social benefits associated with eating, drinking, dressing to avoid the cold, walking, hearing, smelling? True, they can be called a biological need, an expression of instinct. But this is not yet the answer to the above questions. Or what social interests are associated with private property? After all, there are strata, groups, people in society who do not have private property, but they do not have a positive attitude to private property in their social consciousness. What, don't they have a social consciousness?" [4:91]. These questions are not easy to answer, the social psychological factors underlying them, the contradictions do not allow to find an answer that satisfies everyone.

S.Norkulov tries to answer them as follows. He writes: "In our view, the perception of economic interest in the social or economic consciousness does not occur spontaneously, mechanistically. It is precisely subjective realities that are valuable as psychological cognitive mechanisms for directing economic consciousness in which direction, goals and interests" [4:91]. Interests are not limited to these subjective factors, they require objectification. In social life, interests that are not expressed in the form of real relationships, types of activities, behaviors, remain simply desires.

Economic development has its own laws, which encourage people to be vigilant, to live by solving the problems that daily life puts on the agenda. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to organize its economic life, and for this purpose it was necessary to move to a market economy. According to Doctor of Economics, Professor A. Razzakov, economic life can be compared to a building under construction. The market economy is the foundation of this structure. "Economic ideas and theories are like laying bricks, and subsequent ideas are the fruit of analyzing and developing the previous ones.

The shape of the building depends on each nation, the country's historical heritage, experience, customs and traditions. For example, when we say German, we mean precision in work and life, when we say Japanese, Korean, Chinese, we mean diligence, mobility, when we say Uzbek, we mean hard work, tolerance, hospitality and other qualities. In the same way, economic thinking is formed over many years and acquires practical significance" [5:13].

The researcher argues that the views on the market economy exist in the history of thinking of our people, in which our scientists, poets and thinkers have put forward unique scientific, philosophical and economic ideas. "The economy is a secular phenomenon, and the different tasks before it are the same for all peoples and countries," he said. "But they have achieved different results during development. Even today, even though the principles of a market economy are the same for everyone, the results are different. Many lessons from the

distant past, life experiences, and the thoughts and ideas of scholars continue to this day" [5:13]. Economic development requires not only the reliance on these experiments and scientific philosophical ideas, but also a solution to the problem of transforming people into subjects of economic development.

In "Avesto", folklore, Islamic teachings, works of Farobi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Nizamulmulk, Yusuf Khos Ajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Ahmad Donish and Jadids, the organization of economic life, thrift, trade, entrepreneurship, many issues necessary for economic development, such as rent, accounting, private property, use of property, will be discussed. They contain the necessary recommendations, advice and ideas for the modern market economy on honesty, hard work, self-control, economic relations, trade with other peoples, the rational use of natural resources.

That is why the candidate of philosophical sciences, associate professor B.Valiev, who studied and revealed the laws of formation of Uzbek economic culture, writes: "In order to transition to a market economy, our people could not give up their centuries-old traditions and national values. Only by remaining faithful to them (if transformed into future generations and practiced in social life, in my opinion) in our society could it retain its national image, its unique, virtuous human qualities. But, of course, this does not mean refusing to enrich the requirements of improving our national traditions and customs, our values with new development experiences, advanced traditions of other nations.

On the contrary, in the process of building a new society, we are not only restoring historical traditions, but also developing them in accordance with the new reality, the requirements of modern civilization and enriching their content. Indeed, national independence is a future-oriented path that requires progress without social upheavals, without revolutionary leaps, based on the principle of evolutionary development. Gathering the main forces and opportunities for the development of society, building a democratic and just society based on market relations through the gradual implementation of reforms, the formation of an appropriate economic culture in our society stems from the principles of the path chosen by Uzbekistan" [1:77 -78].

Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Professor A. Erkaev studied the theoretical, philosophical and spiritual foundations of the Uzbek model, in which the existence of principles are revealed, such as:

- (1) The supremacy of the economy over politics and the absence of ideology;
- (2) The main reform of the state;
- (3) The rule of law;
- (4) Strong social policy;
- (5) The gradual implementation of reforms.

These principles, laws, aimed at ensuring socio-economic development, are not just the product of theory, they combine the main aspects of pragmatic policy related to the economy. Erkaev writes that "The model of development does not come suddenly. It is natural that some principles, theoretical assumptions are edited and changed by practice. Some will need to be reconsidered or reinterpreted. Practical measures are constantly changing, improving and enriching. But the main strategic tasks will not change" [8:22].

The researcher substantiates the aspects of each of these laws with concrete examples and socio-philosophical considerations. It is true that the laws and principles of the Uzbek model are not smooth processes in terms of their application and place in economic life. Good intentions, plans and desires are not enough to ensure economic development, certain objective socio-economic conditions in society and a minimum level of training and knowledge of the subjects of economic relations are also needed. According to the researcher, the development of this model, the difficulties in its improvement, the contradictions are due to two reasons. The first, objective reasons, are "inefficiency of forms of ownership, lack of dynamic balance between different forms of management, elements of market infrastructure, in general, market relations have not yet been fully resolved. This also applies to legislation.

Problems such as the imperfection of the financial and credit system in the transition period, difficulties in the conversion of the national currency, the relatively high level of inflation are also objective reasons" [8:23]. This opinion of A. Erkaev is confirmed by the results of other studies. "If in 1991, 19% of the population worked in the non-governmental sector, for example, in rural cooperatives, 17.3% in the private sector, 2.5% in rental enterprises, 0.1% in joint ventures, a total of 42.5%, in 1998 it was 74.2%, by 2000 it rose to 98 % in agricultural cooperatives, 86 % in the national economy, and 100% in the cultural and domestic spheres [6:48].

At the same time, the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted that there are many problems in this area, as well as obstacles to the activity of entrepreneurs: "For example, in the construction industry there are 17 procedures for issuing permits, which take an average of 246 days. Isn't this an injustice?" [7:20]. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 5, 2018 "On additional measures to create conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovative activities" [8] sets pragmatic tasks to raise entrepreneurship to a new level, which will make a worthy contribution to economic development. Despite some achievements, the resolution criticizes the lack of advanced and modern innovative developments, technological projects in the formation of the innovation market, insufficient support for entrepreneurs, lack of skilled entrepreneurs, ineffective promotion of innovative entrepreneurship.

Given the need for economic development and innovative ideas, the resolution calls on the Centers for Innovative Ideas, Developments and Technologies to tasks such as:

- a) in-depth study of the potential and resource bases of the regions;
- b) development of innovation management;
- c) testing of innovative projects, technological developments using foreign experience;
- d) development of cooperation between the subjects of innovative infrastructure;
- e) setting up commercialization of successful developments [10].

Later, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of implementation of state policy in the field of economic development" (January 10, 2019), which has scientific and practical methodological significance for our topic, was adopted. The document notes that

there are a number of problems that hinder economic development. “The current structure of economic bodies, the principles and methods of organizing their work do not meet the modern requirements of economic management, as well as structural changes in various sectors of the economy. In particular, the formation of reasonable targets (indicators) of socio-economic development of the country in the context of economic change.”

There is also no system to identify new sources of economic growth, taking into account existing internal and external factors, as well as strategic priorities of reforms. The system of coordination of work on the deployment of productive forces to ensure balance through the implementation of regional and sectoral development of the economy, including urbanization potential, is not sufficiently established. Necessary measures are not being developed to widely introduce market principles, diversify domestic production, fill the market with competitive goods and increase their volume to foreign markets. As a result, the low level of sustainable job creation does not provide a stable source of income for the population, especially in rural areas, and hinders the development of quality human capital” [11]-[13].

A complex and multifaceted task has been put on the agenda, such as the introduction of market mechanisms of economic management and the formation of strategies for the development of key sectors of the economy, taking into account regional and global economic changes, improving living standards, welfare and urbanization. Doctor of Economics, Professor A. Madaliev in the early 2000s put forward the idea of establishing national centers for economic development. According to him, “in a market economy, it is necessary to radically change the relationship of management with producers, to treat them on the basis of democratic principles, to compromise.

To do this, it is necessary to establish public centers for economic development in all regions and districts. The establishment of such centers under ministries, concerns, associations, chambers of commerce, joint stock companies, large enterprises and organizations will also be a guarantee of great results. By fully expressing the interests, needs and will of the people, it is achieved through the more direct participation of the general public in the work of the centers ”[3: 21-22]. The current manifestations of these centers are the current Innovation Centers.

In a number of Resolutions and Decrees of the President, the Innovation Centers are tasked with regional economic development, implementation of innovative developments, finding local young people interested in scientific and technical creativity and arousing their interest in innovative research.

In this regard, on the one hand, to achieve the full potential of market relations through the formation of economic infrastructure necessary for economic development, the establishment of effective management of the economy; secondly, the implementation of effective management and marketing methods abroad with the use of foreign experience, the financing of cost-effective scientific and technical projects startups with the careful study of any innovative research, the creation of innovation markets; thirdly, we see that strategic tasks have been set to solve regional economic problems, such as creating new jobs, fostering interest in scientific, technical and economic knowledge among young people, and, if necessary, training them in foreign

countries. It should be noted that economic development is a process that requires international integration, beneficial cooperation, management and marketing tested by advanced countries, the introduction of innovative developments, continuous study, research and experimentation in this area.

Results

The head of our state is adopting many documents and programs directly related to economic development, creating new institutions aimed at effective management of the economy, opening new higher education institutions with the intention of training qualified personnel. In 2020, the noble goal is to increase the quota for admission to higher education institutions to 25 percent, and then to 60 percent. These processes are noteworthy in that they express their social significance and objective necessity. The goals and interests of economic development are ensured through the innovative initiative of the state. Only a state that supports innovative research and intensive reforms, finds ways, methods and mechanisms for the effective use of internal and external factors that contribute to economic development, can lead society to development.

Conclusion

The idea that the state's intervention in the economy should be reduced, which is found in the scientific and political literature, does not rule out the possibility that the state will intervene in the process of ensuring economic development. Only the state and its innovation, pragmatic policy can raise economic development to the level of national interests. The economic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan, their perception at the level of national interests, prove the importance of the role of the state. The economic sphere, no matter what opportunities and means, capital and resources it has, cannot rise to the level of national, public interests without the economic policy of the state. Only the state can effectively carry out such a task as turning people and nation into active subjects of economic reforms, expressing the objective necessity of economic development. It should not be forgotten that there are narrow, sometimes contradictory interests in economic activity, which can clash and become a source of antagonistic struggles. The state, as a leading force, eliminates these conflicts and directs interests to the goal of social development.

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Consent for publication

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